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Agent—Mayer R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1836.	Sun	Moon	MOON'S PHASES.
26 Friday,	5 30 6 30		For August, 1836.
27 Saturday,	5 31 6 29		D. H. M.
28 Sunday,	5 32 6 28		Last 4 1 40 morn.
29 Monday,	5 33 6 27		New 12 5 50 morn.
30 Tuesday,	5 34 6 26		First 19 4 16 aft.
31 Wednesday,	5 35 6 25		Full 26 8 15 morn.
1 Thursday,	5 36 6 24		

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

Who are the Free?—The faculty written reflections, under this head, which we publish from a Kentucky paper, may, we hope, be duly weighed.

If it could have been predicted at the commencement of Gen. Jackson's term of service, that within the period of two terms, the tone of public sentiment, of leading politicians, and of the public press, would become servile and sycophantic towards one man, to the degree that is now daily witnessed without the expression either of surprise or regret, the whole nation would have been scornfully incredulous. The possibility of such a degradation of the free spirit which wrought out the revolution, would have been derided; and hundreds upon hundreds, even of those who have now slid into the current, and are unreserved and frequent in their adulatory phrases, and unquestioning in their passive obedience, would have "sworn by all their Gods," that Americans could not be so humbled and so disgraced.

The eight years of those terms have nearly expired, and what is the real picture? Let the article we subjoin—which no one can charge with exaggeration or unfairness—answer. Let the uniform tone of servile flattery towards the President, in which the Executive press at Washington, and its echoes throughout the land, is conducted, answer. Finally, let the favor shown to that most abject spirit that could boast of it, "as glory enough to serve under such a chief" declare "who are not the free?"

From the *Frankfort Commonwealth*, July 6.

WHO ARE THE FREE?

The anniversary of the fourth of July, 1776, has just passed by. Even now the sound of the cannon has scarce ceased to echo through the land. In the thousand sequestered valleys of our country, and by the cool springs which gush from the rock in the same fresh purity with which they obeyed the fiat of their maker when they were sent to dispense comfort to man—there the Freemen of America have been congregated together to render grateful tribute to the memory of their illustrious fathers. This is indeed a day for reflection—it is a day for memory to bury herself in the records of the past, and for fancy to indulge in the anticipations of the future. The Past! and what does memory gather from the pages of the historian—from the treasured tale of tradition, or from the narrative of the aged survivors of that great war which made ambition virtue? Does not learn how a wilderness became the refuge of a few bold men, who, to avoid personal and political oppression, left the shores of the old world and established themselves among the unbroken forests of the new? Are we not told that, in the space of comparatively but a few years, the colonies, sunk in weakness, became strong by the protecting hand of Providence which was stretched forth to sustain those who were contending for rights which are essential to the true dignity of man. Do we not discover that they were the objects of neglect when powerless, became the victims of plunder and oppression when their prosperity became of sufficient importance to awaken the cupidity of avarice, or their numbers great enough to minister to the lust of dominion? Does not our history teem with remonstrances and petitions to the throne of Britain to spare this land from the grasp of the spoiler, and not to pollute the temple of liberty with the footsteps of an oppressor? Did not our fathers recall from those swarms of office-holders, who were sent here to eat out their substance? Did they not protest against the exercise of the royal veto upon laws passed by the colonial legislatures for the benefit of the people? Did they not remonstrate against the Executive of England, for attempting to obstruct the administration of justice by his refusal to enforce the adjudications of the colonial courts? Did they not reproach him for the colonial officer, dependent on his will alone for the tenure of his office—removing them without trial and without assignment of the reasons thereof? Did they not feel it as an intolerable grievance that the king combined with others to subject them to a jurisdiction foreign to their constitutions—unacknowledged by their laws—contrary to the genius of a free people, and obstructive of their best rights? Yet, did not the king, treating to the representations of his office-holders, pursue his schemes of conquest and usurpation until the colonists could endure it no longer? Did they not at last determine to take up arms, and, trusting to the God of battles, to wrest from the grasp of tyranny the rod of oppression? The war of Revolution!—It will stand through all time a war made holy by its justice, and glorious by its success. That was no war for territory—no contest for the spoils of victory—no battle to make a chieftain great that others might have the glory of serving under him. But it was a war of principle. It was a war for the right of self-government and an equal share in the enactment of laws, which, when made, were to operate on all alike. The soldiers of that war were PATRIOTS—capable of self denial, free from desires of personal aggrandizement, demanding nothing for themselves, but exacting every thing which was necessary to the enjoyment of liberty. In that spirit

they convened and deliberated until they could present to the world an instrument which should secure the people from the dangers of a despotism, foreign or domestic. In the Constitution of the United States, a form of government was adopted which was designed to make the nation powerful against foreign aggressions. It was so framed that the whole energies of the republic might be brought to bear against violence offered from abroad, and yet checks and balances, and every device which ingenuity could contrive, were established to prevent any concentration of supreme power in any one depository at home. That Constitution was the work of men who had traced the downfall of all other free governments—scrutinizing with a most searching eye into the various schemes by which power had formerly stolen from the many to the few, and endeavoring to give a stability to American Institutions which no others had enjoyed. When that great work received the sanction of the confederated States, a new guarantee seemed to have been given for the perpetuity of liberal doctrines.

At that period, the fathers of the Revolution looked back on their former struggles with joy, and forward with cheerful hope. Every age has its retrospect and its anticipation. The men of '76 had for their retrospect the toils and dangers of a war in which they had contended against the most powerful and enlightened nation of Europe for privileges which were inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only. They could bear to review what they had done, for their acts reflected honor on themselves, and tended to improve the happiness of the human family. But their anticipations were such as no other people ever had before them. They had thrown the world upon an untried experiment, driving it from the beaten track in which it had moved from generation to generation, until usurpation became almost sanctified by time. If that experiment failed, then, in the recoil which would follow, the imagination became sickened at the prospect of chains and fetters and moral darkness, which would overshadow the earth. Upon the success of their experiment, the question was to be definitely solved, whether man was capable of self-government.

As the sages of the Revolution have passed from the stage, and the destinies of the Republic gone into other hands, upon the present generation devolves the necessity of reflecting upon the manner in which they have acquitted themselves of the high trusts committed to their charge? Have any of the doctrines contended for by Washington gone into disuse? have any of them fallen into contempt? And do we see any thing like a resurrection of the old British doctrines against which our fathers made war? How have the checks and balances of the Constitution operated upon each other? Has the distribution of powers been preserved? Has the equilibrium been kept up, or what department has been strengthened by the weakness of the others? These are, indeed, grave questions, and may be answered by a cursory review of the transactions of the last seven years. One of the fundamental principles of the British Government is, that the King can do no wrong. Is there any man now in that attitude in our country? The King can do no wrong! The Internal Improvement men praise the veto on the Mayville road. The King can do no wrong! The Internal Improvement men approve the signature of the President to the appropriation to Connaught Creek! The King can do no wrong. The President thinks that "a bill" might be chartered by Congress to answer all national purposes, and be constitutional. We think so too, exclaim his admirers. The President thinks that no bank can be chartered by Congress. We think so too, respond the faithful. The President thinks that to appoint members of Congress to office will corrupt the government. We think so too, is the answer of the party. The President thinks that appointing more members to office than all his predecessors together, will not corrupt the government. That is our opinion too, say the office holders. The President says that all "the offices are my offices." Certainly they are, says the party. The President explains and says he did not mean to say so. Next assembly you did not, is echoed by the Baltimore Convention. The President is opposed to proscription for opinion's sake—so are we, say the Jackson men. The President removes every prominent man from office who will not support Mr. Van Buren. He does exactly right, is the drilled echo's answer. The President says that the Constitution ought to be so altered as to prevent any man from being twice elected to that office. You are right say the true men, for the first term would be spent in electing for the second. The President says my first term of office is about expiring—I am a candidate for re-election. Right again, General—we thank you for your concession—offer as long as you please and we will stick fast to you. The President thinks that reprisals upon French commerce would not lead to war. They will not lead to war, is the opinion of the party. The President thinks that reprisals upon French commerce would lead to war. To be sure they would, say the Jackson men. The President thinks that the most safe disposition of the public money would be to distribute it among the States, according to their representation in Congress—we are of that very opinion also, rejoice the Baltimore Hangers. The President thinks that the most safe disposition of the money would be to—What were you going to observe, General? I have not yet made up my mind on that subject. Then neither have we, General—your thoughts are our thoughts, and if we thought that the "hairs of our heads knew our thoughts," (before you e-pressed yours,) we would pull them out by the roots. Wouldn't that be right, General? Certainly, for you are the descendants of Revolutionary fathers, and they taught you that the King can do no wrong! Did they not? Yes, General, they did.

Our revolutionary fathers protested against a league of office-holders who were combined to sustain the ruling administration. Is there any thing like such a combination now in this country? What was the Baltimore Convention, and where is the office-holder who is not clamorous for Mr. Van Buren? If the office-holders are known and felt as an organized body in this land, then we have forsaken one of the points contended for in the revolutionary war. Did the people of the colonies contend against the assumption that the officers were dependent upon the Executive of England alone, for the tenure of their offices? By what tenure do the United States officers hold their stations? Is it not by the will of the Executive alone? Did the soldiers of the old war separate from England because of the frequent exercise of the veto power upon their acts of legislation? How often has not Congress felt its legislation prostrated by Executive vetoes? Did the men of '76 ask of the applicant for an office, "is he honest—is he faithful—will he be true to the constitution?" What questions are now asked? Are you for Van Buren—have you any influence

at elections—will you pull fair and true in the party traces—will you be faithful to the heir apparent, and allow him to such man as he may appear? These are in substance the interrogatories, and any answer in the negative of them will insure the failure of the applicant. We might goat length and review the whole chain of events by which doctrines and practices, odious in the Revolution, have come again into favor. But it is not necessary here to enumerate them, for they must at once recur to every reflecting man. To look to the future, unless that future is to be characterized by a change which is to bring us back to the practices of the times when the Constitution was formed, would be giving unnecessary humiliation—for sufficient unto that day will be the evil thereof.

Still there is left for the country a mode and measure of redress, just in its operation and safe in its results. The people hold the correction in their own hands. It is for them to say whether they are prepared to pass under the yoke of office-holders or not. If they are prepared to take upon them that yoke, they are willing to enter into a hard service—a service in which the freedom of speech will be denied them, and almost the liberty of thought itself. To those who are willing to merge the proud distinctions and privileges of an American citizen in the less enviable ones of being vassals to "the party"—to those we would say—when you next celebrate the Fourth of July, do not invoke the name of Washington—do not read the Declaration of Independence—do not boast of freedom, for none of these things will then be properly yours. You will have parted with them all—you will have given up a free simple estate in the greatest inheritance ever bequeathed to man, and take in lieu thereof, a mere tenancy at will, to terminate you know not how soon or how disastrously.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber requests all those who have purchased Bacon from him, to come forward and settle by Cash. As he sold for Cash only, it is hoped that they will avail themselves of this notice; those that do not come and settle may expect to have to settle with an officer.

J. M. MORRISON.

August 15, 1836.

7-3w

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, living five miles west of Charlotte, a blind Mule, well proportioned, with shoulders apparently sore. It is thought that it has followed some person to Charlotte during the Election. Any information given respecting it will be thankfully received.

THOMAS McDONALD.

August 15, 1836.

7-2w

MAMMOTH EXHIBITION

From the Zoological Institute, Baltimore.

This immense establishment is comprised of 40 Wagons, drawn by 90 GREY HORSES; and requires the aid of 60 MEN to complete its operations.



Under the direction of

TEED, BROWN & CO.

THE Manager of the Institute most respectfully informs the inhabitants of Charlotte, and the adjoining country, that the magnificent collection of ANIMALS exhibited at that fashionable resort during the winter of 1835-6, which comprises the largest and most rare assemblage of

WILD BEASTS & BIRDS, that has ever been exhibited in the United States, will be offered for public inspection at Charlotte, on

Saturday, September 3d, for ONE day only.

The number and variety to be exhibited is without a parallel in the world.

Mr. S. Bailey, the celebrated Daniel of the establishment, will enter the Dens of the following animals:
To a full grown LION and LIONESS.
To a pair of Royal striped Bengal Tigers.
To a LEOPARD, JAGUAR, and striped or untameable HYENA, in the same cage, and handle and caress them with fearlessness.

To render the whole still more attractive, the Manager has effected an engagement with the very and justly celebrated Washington MILITARY BAND from Philadelphia, who stand unrivaled by any in the United States.

For particulars of Animals, &c. see handbills.

This splendid collection will be exhibited under a pavilion of three hundred feet in length by 100 in breadth, sufficiently large to contain 10,000 PERSONS, and for the better accommodation of visitors, eligible seats have been constructed on an improved plan, to which Ladies and juvenile branches of families are first entitled.

Admittance 50 cents, children under ten years of age half price.

P. S. Will also be exhibited at County Line, Iredell county, on Thursday, August 30th, Statesville, Wednesday, August 31st, James Sloan's, Thursday, September 1st, A. Springs, Friday, September 2nd.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

From the Baltimore Atlas.

THE STEAM DOCTOR AND BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Steam has worked wonders in the present century, but one of its greatest miracles, was wrought at Baltimore during the session of the recent Convention—for it there made fifteen men out of one! Strange as it may seem, it is true. All Tennessee was carried in the saddle-bags of a Steam physician, and deposited without ceremony on the feet of Martin Van Buren. Mr. Edward Rucker is certainly the Great Magician of the day.

The history of this man's voting is an excellent commentary on the late-humbug convention. It appears Mr. Rucker has been driving a distinguished business in Tennessee as a steam-doctor, but was induced to diversify his practice by the indulgence of a taste for invention, and accomplished a Threshing Machine with which he was determined to astonish the natives on the Atlantic Coast. Full of this matter he went to Washington to obtain a Patent, and make a deposit of his wonderful machine. Here he became incoated with a passion for President making, and visited Baltimore with visions of political glory staring him full in the face. It was not difficult for our Steam Doctor and Threshing Machine maker, to place himself in the same relative position to the people of Tennessee—that Jackson in his Protest did to the whole American people; and he soon became convinced by a little Van Buren Logic that he was the embodied representative of the Whole Democracy of his State. Under this impression, he suggested to the committee his disposition to act in that capacity.

"What are your credentials?" says the Committee.

"I am an eminent Steam Doctor and inventor of a Threshing Machine—and have just come from Washington."

"So far so good," says the committee; "but what else?"

"I am a whole-Hog-Jackson-man."

"But there are two kinds of Whole-Hog-Jackson-men. Are you a whole-Hog-Van-Buren-Jackson-man, or a whole-Hog-White-and-Bell-Jackson-man?"

"I am a whole-Hog-Van-Buren-man."

"Better and better," says the committee; "do you go for Dick Johnson or Rives?"

"Old Tecumseh against the world," repeats the Steam Doctor.

"Who sent you here?"

"I came in the mail coach all the way from Washington, and a Devil of a time I had of it."

"Who do you represent?"

"I am a type of the whole magnificent Democracy of Tennessee!"

"Who elected you?"

"I elected myself."

"Do you believe that the office holders are by virtue of their office the people—the whole people and nothing but the people?"

"I have the most implicit faith in that doctrine—and I believe moreover that they ought to be and always will be the people."

"No more questions will be asked Mr. Rucker. You are as good as the best of us, and a little better; for you will have a stand for fifteen votes."

"I thank you gentlemen. If I had fifty I should throw them all the right way."

And Mr. Rucker has forthwith declared and sworn to be fifteen men duly elected by the people of Tennessee to deliver their sentiments in the Baltimore Convention!

Hurrah for the REIGN of HUMBAG.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED, to take charge of a School, a person well qualified to teach the common branches of an English education. A female teacher would be preferred. Aug. 10, 1836. M. T. C. KENNEDY.

Valuable TOWN Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale in the town of Charlotte, on the 1st of September, (Thursday of the Superior court,) at public sale, the House and lots (front and back) situated in the town of Charlotte, opposite the Presbyterian church. On the front lot is a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Stable, and first rate Ice House.

On the same day will be sold Household and Kitchen Furniture, Two Milch Cows with calves, Farming Utensils, &c.

The subscriber being determined to remove to the West, persons desirous of making purchases would do well to attend, as great bargains may be had. The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms of sale made known on the day. August 1, 1836. ISAAC HYAMS.

Look at This!

THE Subscriber informs the Citizens of Charlotte, and the Public Generally, that he still keeps up the OMNIBUS concern for the purpose of conveying persons from Charlotte to any of the neighboring towns. He also keeps a neat and easy riding JUMPER for the same purpose. He also keeps fine riding horses. All of which will be hired out on as reasonable terms as possible. First rate drivers in all cases. July 28, 1836. B. F. BOYD.

LYNCHING AMONG THE INDIANS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the St. Louis Bulletin, dated Fort Union, mouth of Yellow Stone river, June 26, 1836.

"I have only time to add a brief account of one of the most tragic scenes that this land of lawless violence ever produced."

"We were started about 2 o'clock in the morning by a report of guns in a small fort occupied by half breeds from Selkirk's colony. On inquiring the cause, we were told that a half breed family by the name of Duchamps, had murdered another half breed, (Jack Ram), and that the French voyageurs, headed by the half breeds, were determined to exterminate the whole of the Duchamps family. Daylight soon after dawned and we beheld the little fort surrounded by the French and half breeds, who kept up a continual fire on the black houses after vainly imploring that their lives might be spared—and, finding that there was no mercy for them, they seemed to become desperate and reckless of consequences, and resolved to sell their lives as dear as possible. The conflict was long and desperate—both parties seemed to thirst for revenge. A Frenchman soon succeeded in setting fire to the fort, and the wind being high, the flames spread with fearful rapidity. The Duchamps defended themselves with a gallantry worthy of a better fate; their yells of defiance might be heard rising high above the fierce roaring of the flames; and even whilst surrounded by such appalling horrors, they possessed a calmness and deliberation that was but too evident from their deadly aim. The scene was now awful and sublime. The black house was completely enveloped in smoke and flame, and yet the inmates, salamander like, seemed to be in their native element, and to defy the power of their vindictive enemies. The dark form might be seen sitting 'neath the fire, and gazing eagerly around to catch the slightest glimpse of a foe, on whom his gun might be brought to bear. Let the smoke and flames by which they were surrounded serve as a curtain to hide the horrid catastrophe."

"There were eight killed and several wounded—the Duchamps were completely exterminated, with the exception of a few small children. The number killed is not ascertained."

Something for the Curious.—In the great valley between the North and South Mountains in Pennsylvania, commonly called eastern ridges, a well was dug some years since in Franklin county, and another in Cumberland county, 30 or 40 miles from the former, which led to a discovery affording a subject for interesting speculation. After proceeding in each instance to the depth of about 30 feet, the bottom of these wells suddenly gave way, but fortunately when the workmen had retired; a torrent of water gushed up. A lead with fifty fathoms of line was sunk without finding the least obstruction! They remain at this time untouched and of unknown depth! The presumption is, that there is a subterranean lake in that quarter; and how far it extends under the base of the vast primitive mountains situated between the Susquehanna and Pittsburg, will never be ascertained, unless by some terrible convulsion of nature they should be precipitated in the tremendous abyss.—*Alleghany Magazine.*

In looking over a file of old papers a few days since, we met the following extract from an English paper of 1793—which exhibits the feeling of contempt, which the English at that time felt or feigned towards General Napoleon Bonaparte.—*Bos. Paper.*

Strayed or Lost.—A little thin, mallool-looking man known by the name of Bonaparte. The last time he was heard of was when he set sail from Malta. The Poles and Russians report that he is gone to the Black Sea—the Germans say he is gone to Trieste, to march to Vienna—the Turks that he is gone to the Greek Islands—the Portuguese that he is to land in Spain to attack Portugal, the Italians that he is gone to invade Naples—the Irish that he is to land in Ireland, and the English that he is gone to the West Indies. In fact, every country fears he is gone. Whoever will give such intelligence as may enable Admiral Nelson to bring him to St. James', shall be handsomely rewarded.

N. B. A handsome reward will also be given to any one who will tell where Admiral Nelson is.

Something Curious.—The following were the prices of wheat per bushel in various parts, at the close of the year 1835. In Russia, at St. Petersburg, 75 cents; Odessa, 55; Steria, 64; Bremen, 66; Vienna, 53; Hamburg, 40; in Holland, at Amsterdam, 53; Rotterdam, 59; in Italy, at Trieste, 81; Venice, 75; Civita Vecchia, 76; Milan, 95; Geneva, 81; Nice, 91; Malta, 90; in Spain, at Santander, 130; Barcelona, 133; Malaga, 190; Bilbao, 153; Coruna, 129; in Norway, at Christiania, 102; in England, at London, 104; at Virginia, 125. Thus, of twenty three European ports, it was lower in 13 than in Richmond—and in those in which it was highest, being five ports of Spain, the worst cultivated country in Europe, the high price is owing to a devastating civil war.

Death of a Veteran.—Died on the 30th ultimo, at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, John Henderson, a pensioner in that establishment. The noble old soldier completed his 100th year on the 5th day of last March. He was present at the battle of Culloden, the capture of Quebec, under Wolfe; of Havana, under Pocock; at the battle of Bunker Hill; and numerous other engagements by sea and land.

From the Washington
TWELVE GOOD REASONS
WHY MARTIN VAN BUREN
SHOULD BE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. His character is a perfect original; no one can imitate it. Hence, to trust in an experiment, in so high a matter, would be to incur a risk easily beyond the benefit to be realized, especially as the country is beset with so many better men, whose characters, morally and politically, are well known to have been often tested.

2. He has no genius; but an immense fund of common sense, which his personal misadventures have not impaired.

3. He has improved his native country by a close study of the abolition and qualities of the law, and has a scientific knowledge of, and a wonderful facility in, applying the chicaneries of the law to the purposes of Government, particularly in the support of a party, and the organization of a caucus for President making.

4. He has had too long experience in the application of his easy principles, and too ample scope for his cunning in party manoeuvres, to which he has always been devoted, to be now safely trusted with the administration of the Government.

5. He has never been, either in principle or in practice, a sound republican; but, on the contrary, he has always been a political tergiversator, professing that creed that suited his present purpose best, and adhering to his professions no longer than they promoted his interest, or ministered to his ambition.

6. He never enjoyed the confidence of the great Republican party of the State to which he belongs, nor did he ever merit it; on account of his numerous changes, his hostility to many of the most highly distinguished republican citizens—to Mr. Madison and the late war, while he supported the federal opposition to the war, and the federal candidate for President against Mr. Madison.

7. He does not enjoy the confidence of the honest republican citizens of any portion of the country; but, on the contrary, he has been like a man whose whole course, so deceptive his political character, that, by a kind of common consent of the people, he has been named the MAGICIAN. He only possesses the confidence of the party, from a belief that he will adopt any course of policy that will favor their views, secure the spoils, and sustain such sham patriots as Benton, Kendall, Isaac Hill and others, in the enjoyment of their full proportions.

8. He does enjoy the confidence of the party to which he belongs; because the slaves of the collar look upon him, in their turn, as the most apt and pliant tool they can select to carry out their mischievous plans; and all such renege republicans, and unprincipled politicians, as have abused Thomas Jefferson, and pronounced James Madison worthy of a halberd, are ready now to sing hosannas to Martin Van Buren.

9. He ever will enjoy the confidence of negro abolitionists and blue-light federalists, because, almost to a man, they constitute his zealous supporters and most time-serving partisans, throughout the country. Such is now Van Buren democracy.

10. Very probable he may have sprung from the humblest walks of life—for nothing in his character, principles, or public conduct, has tended to elevate him above his origin, or evidence a higher descent.

11. He has in truth that command of temper, or, what less charitable persons might say, such a tame spirit, that he can submit to great indignities (not for common but for party's sake,) with perfect equanimity—to some well merited reproaches, without a blush; and he can smile, and smile, and plot deep mischief while he smiles. As to his fitness for an intercourse with foreign powers, to protect the interest and honor of the nation, plain people, possessing common sense and common information, should not forget his letter of instructions to Mr. McLane, while Secretary of State, and deeply disgraced the nation, by basely reviling his own Government, and Assembly, as a "kiss, what had been referred to as a right, and which, since obtained upon such degrading terms, has proved a national injury instead of a benefit.

12. He is an ardent, devoted slave of a party, and is willing to be such, to place himself at its head; and he is a friend to the Union just so far as it promotes his interest. Arnold and Aaron Burr were friends to him also.

The constitutional issue in which he may view his duty will always relate to the benefit to himself, and the party who are the instruments, and on whom he relies to elevate himself to power, and retain it in his hands when required.

If these twelve reasons do not satisfy the Globe why a plain republican citizen should vote for Mr. Van Buren for the next President of the United States, we will give you twenty-four other reasons in your next number.

ANOTHER OF THE PEOPLE.

CINCINNATI, JULY 26.—A Mr. Davis, a passenger in the North America, went ashore of a wood yard below the mouth of the Arkansas, and entered a cane-brake to cut rods, and was attacked by a large Panther, which after a desperate fight, he killed with his knife. The animal measured 15 feet from his nose to the tip of his tail. Mr. Davis' arm was severely wounded in the encounter.

From the Cincinnati
THE EXPEDITION
FROM THE CINCINNATI
TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The expedition under command of Lieut. Leib, of ship Concord, in the U. S. Transport Schr. Minto, Capt. Armstrong, arrived here yesterday from Cape Florida, bringing the news of the burning of Cape Florida Light House, and the keeper's camp, by Indians, on the night of the 24th inst. A man, named W. B. Thompson, was left in charge by the keeper, assisted by an old negro man. On the approach of the Indians (supposed to be about forty) they retired to the Light, (after being fired at) and ascended to the top, closing the door. The Indians then fired the door, which very soon communicated to the steps.

The next ascending, obliged Thompson and the negro to go outside and lie down on the deck or top of the Light, during which, as the boat increased and commenced making the glass in the windows, to gain a little, they pushed themselves towards the edge of the deck, when the negro was immediately killed, five balls passing through him; Thompson put his foot over and in a few moments had three balls in it—he had a bag of powder with him; fearing it would blow up he threw it down the steps, which immediately blew them up; by which accident his life was saved.

The Indians not willing to give him up, tried for a long time to ascend by the lightning-rod, and did ascend about 40 feet, when they gave it up. The motto was at anchor about nine miles to the West of the Cape when they observed the fire, about eight o'clock at night. The next day they landed, but found the Indians were gone. They however, returned Thompson's boat and a canoe, on board of which they found part of a bag, which had been killed by a few hours. Thompson, it is said, will recover.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated "MICHIGAN, (E. F.) AUG. 2.

"The Troops are now busily engaged in evacuating Fort Drane. They are removing to this post, supposed to be a healthier one. We have nothing of a Summer Campaign, and I can't tell in fact whether Gen. Call intends to make one or not. One half of the troops, both at Michigan and Fort Drane, are unfit for duty. They are broken down by fever and ague. If nothing can be done this summer, as I very much fear, I trust in Heaven that we may be more fortunate next winter than the last. If Gen. Jessup takes the field he will take it with greater advantages than Gen. Scott had—with a better knowledge of the country, obtained during the last campaign, and with troops too whom he can keep all the fall, winter, and spring, in the field; for I take it for granted that the regulars now in Georgia, and a body of friendly Indians will be sent to Florida in the fall, and Gen. Jessup will be able to keep them until he finishes the business.

"The militia of our country are brave and admirable men, but in the field they are thinking of their homes, and wives and families, of their crops and country houses, and their notes in bank. A man who has all these things to think of may be very brave, but he is unfitted to be a good soldier."

ST. AUGUSTINE, AUG. 5.—Capt. Dummett's Company of Mounted Volunteers, Lieut. L. Irwin's company of U. S. Troops, mounted, returned from Ridgeley's Mill on Sunday last. They arrived at the Mill about 11 o'clock on Saturday, and found the Mill burnt to the ground.

The machinery, &c. are totally ruined. The plantation of Wm. Travers, Esq. about a mile distant is also destroyed; every building on it was burned to the ground, and the fence torn down, and cattle and horses driven in. It seemed as if the Indians had taken pains to drive the cattle over the fields in order to destroy the crops that had been left. The Indians after completing the work of destruction had decamped. A detachment of 75 men arrived at the mill from Gary's Ferry in the steam boat Esauyons about day light on Saturday morning and a company U. S. troops mounted, under command of Capt. Galt, arrived and took up their trail at the same time.

A detachment of 600 men from Jacksonville under Major Hart, arrived at Tiger's on Sunday morning, and about the same time Capt. Peck of the Esauyons in coming from Gary's Ferry reports that he saw two Indians near the mill, which leads to the presumption that the Indians had left camp on the ground, to observe the movements of the Troops.

Capt. Dummett's company of mounted volunteers reached on Thursday last for Mandarin, and on reaching that point will, with Capt. Curry's company, proceed to scour the country south of Jullington Creek, in the neighborhood of New Switzerland, from thence they will continue south, clearing Trout and Six Mile Creeks, as far as Deep Creek. The expedition is commanded by Major B. A. Putman who accompanies it. They will continue out four or five days.

We understand a letter has been received in this city, from the Adjutant General acknowledging the receipt of the petition of our citizens to the President in behalf of Maj. Gates. It has been submitted to the acting Secretary of War, with a request that it may be forwarded to the President, who is absent at Nashville. The Adjutant General adds in his letter "I shall take great pleasure in uniting my voice with the good people of St. Augustine for the restoration of Major Gates."

Indian Intelligence.—An Indian was killed last month at Ochlocknee Bay by a scouting party, under the command of Capt. H. H. Walker, Company G, 7th Regiment F. M. After equipping, the Indian attempted to escape to his boat, when he was shot.

A party of Indians on the 26th ult. killed two young men at Mr. Coker's plantation, one a son of Mr. Coker and one of Mr. Yagle. A party of volunteers under Lieut. J. B. Johnson, pursued them and exchanged with them some shots. In a skirmish with another party of about 40 Indians, in which fifteen whites under Capt. W. T. Townson were engaged—Capt. T. lost one man, (wounded, and since dead) the Indians (supposed) eight to twelve in killed and wounded. The latter fled from the field.—Sav. Georgian.

SAVANNAH, AUG. 11.—Latest from Fort Drane. —We have seen a letter from Fort Drane, dated 3d

inst., which states that the train which, under the escort of Capt. H. H. Walker, recently embarked on its way from Fort Drane, was met by a detachment of regulars and a detachment of militia from Fort Drane, and proceeded on its way to Cape Florida.

Major Gardner was daily engaged at Fort Drane with two companies.

"GRANNY HARRISON."
A Capital Hit.—The Hon. Charles Wickliffe, the able Whig candidate for Lieut. Governor of the State of Kentucky, addressed the people of Covington, opposite this city, on Thursday last. In doing so, he took occasion to notice the epithet of "Granny" so freely bestowed upon Gen. Harrison by all the Van Buren people. Mr. Wickliffe said, that for his own part, as a warm supporter and enthusiastic admirer of General Harrison, he felt much indebted to the Van Burenites for calling the Old Hero a "Granny"; it was a capital cognomen, and he was gratified that the Gen. had received it. "He is the most efficient 'Granny,'" continued Mr. W., "indeed," said he, "I consider the General the best 'MIDWIFE I ever knew. FOR I SAW HIM DELIVER GENERAL PROCTOR OF THE BRITISH ARMY OF SIX HUNDRED CHILDREN IN FORTY MINUTES!'"

We need scarcely add, that the air rung with deafening applause by the auditors. The hit was admirable.—Cincinnati Whig.

He can deliver Van Buren of as many votes in every county of the State.—Ed. Tel.

"Political Frogs."—This is a new species, first classified we believe by a political naturalist, in Ohio. At a public meeting in reference to the next President, in Ross Co., Ohio, Mr. F. B. Atwood, an administration man, who declares himself to have been among the earliest of his friends, offered a resolution denouncing the "attempts to transfer the suffrages of the original supporters of Gen. Jackson," to his nominee, and followed it with a speech from which we make this extract:—

"Who are those political frogs who are hopping about the halls and parlours of the White House? or what has Gen. Jackson done that caused this Pharaoh's curse to be visited upon him? Are they the original supporters of Andrew Jackson? No, gentlemen, you cannot find in the President's Cabinet any individuals that supported him, until they found his election sure, and saw their own star culminating in the political horizon; then it was that they thought to save themselves by rallying around the old hero, and are now crying out, 'how are apples rotten.'" Such are the individuals that are now fluttering around the President—such are the men that now step between Gen. Jackson and his old friends, and say, 'stand back, you are not the friends of the President, for you will not vote for Martin'; thereby verifying the adage, 'if you love me, love my dog.'—Newark Dai. Adv.

Political Dandyism.—"I wish," said an honest western Van Buren man, that my candidate was less of a dandy. "Aye, aye," said another, "I told him 'tother day to shave off his big whiskers, and leave off his rings and gold chains, and dress like a sedate man. This reminds us of old Noble of the Senate, from Indiana. Mr. Noble had a Judiciary Bill of great interest to his State before the Senate, which he could not come home or other get through. At a late period of the session he called up the bill, but it was opposed in consequence of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, (Mr. Van Buren,) being absent. 'What am I to tell my constituents about this bill?' All I can say is, that the bill was put in charge of a LITTLE HAIR-HEADED OLD DANDY, who is eternally running after and chasing to the girls." Now there is a great deal of truth in this. Instead of Van Buren being the steady, sedate, sober-minded man, calculated for the head of a great nation, and thinking only of the public good, he is the "glare of fashion and mirror of taste"—prides himself upon the neatness and exquisite style of his dress; his acquaintance with Sumner, as he familiarly calls the Duke, and other princes of the blood, and reminds us of George the Fourth.

"The dandy of sixty, who bows with grace, who is a judge of Peukes, ladies' fashions and blood lace"—and yet Van Buren when here, tries to pass off as a Democrat!! —N. Y. Star.

"To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the Surplus Revenue would be its apportionment among the several States, according to the ratio of representation."—President Jackson's Message to Congress, 1825.

Above we make the extract from General Jackson's Message, in which he distinctly and frankly avows that the most safe and just mode of disposing of the surplus revenue is to apportion it among the States. It was then his opinion, it is now his opinion; and, if allowed to exercise that opinion free from the speculators on his popularity, we have no doubt that this dangerous question to the future safety of the Union would be satisfactorily settled.—N. Y. Star.

The great hotels in our city make fortunes for the grocery merchants. The breaking up of the hotel amounts to \$700 per week, and the demands made by the grocery merchants as regular as the daily arrival and departure of the baggage carts.—N. Y. Star.

Abolitionism Rewarded.

From the Chicago Herald.

We last week published some of the resolutions adopted by an anti-slavery meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, and stated that a committee had been appointed to wait on J. G. Birney and his associates in publishing an abolition paper called the Philanthropist, to warn him of the danger of continuing his obscure publication, and advise him against it. The committee by the Chairman addressed a note to Mr. Birney, who referred them to the abolition Executive Committee. Several resolutions were passed on the subject before an interview could be had, and the interview finally obtained resulted in nothing satisfactory. The committee then passed a resolution desiring the abolitionists to be distinctly in writing whether they would support the paper or not. To this they returned a long answer, assigning several reasons for their refusal, among them the following:—

The Philanthropist is the acknowledged organ of some twelve thousand of some of our fellow citizens of Ohio, who believe that slavery, as it exists in our country, is altogether incompatible with the permanency of the Republic; who believe that the slavery of the South or the Liberty of the North must come to exist, and who intend to do, what in them lies to bring about a happy and peaceful termination of the former, and this as speedily as facts, and arguments can appeal to the conscience and understanding of slaveholders can be made instrumental to effect it.

We decline complying with your request, because, if it has originated among our own citizens, it is an offense an unasked-for intrusion on the business of others.—If among the citizens of other States, it is an attempt at dictation as insolent and high handed on their part, as a tame admission to it would be base and unmanly on ours.

We decline complying, because the demand is virtually the demand of slaveholders, who, having broken down all the safeguards of liberty in their own States, in order that slavery may be perpetuated, are now, for the fuller attainment of the same object, making the demand of us to follow their example.

The committee then published a statement embracing these facts and concluding as follows:—

It only remains then, in pursuance of their instructions, to publish their proceedings and adjourn without day. But ere they do this, they owe it to themselves and those whom they represent, to express their utmost abhorrence of every thing like violence; and earnestly to implore their fellow citizens to abstain therefrom.

This publication took place on Saturday morning. The sequel is related as follows by the Whig of Monday morning, (August 1.)

About nine o'clock on Saturday evening, between four and five thousand people (as it is supposed) had assembled round the publication office of the Abolition paper, edited by James G. Birney and printed by A. Pugh, at the N. E. corner of Main and Seventh streets. In a few moments the types and printing materials of that establishment were seen dashing out of the windows into the street amid the cheers of the immense mass of people below. In a very short time the windows of the building and every thing in the office were completely demolished and strewn into the streets. The printing Press was broken to pieces, and the largest piece dragged through several of the principal streets and then thrown into the river. Thus far every thing was done in the most systematic order, and, as is believed, was tacitly countenanced by a very large number of our most respectable citizens. At this juncture, however, the names of Birney, Donaldson, Colby, &c. (all leading abolitionists) were shouted by numerous voices, and immediately three or four hundred of the mob rushed to Birney's dwelling. The mob were well provided with tar and feathers. On arriving at Birney's house, the Abolition editor was demanded—his son, a youth about sixteen, came to the door and assumed the multitude that his father was not at home. It was soon satisfactorily ascertained that he had left the city in the stage for Hillsborough several hours previously. The mob then directed their course to the house of Donaldson's (the other residing in the country) and demanded him to be delivered up to them. Some ladies came to the door, and pledged their word that Donaldson was not at home, and assured the multitude that no one but ladies were in the house. The mob immediately departed in search of, but did not succeed in finding him. It was afterwards ascertained that he had fled from the house a few minutes before the arrival of the mob, and had escaped through an alley or retired street to some unknown place.

The cry of "Church Alley" was now resounded through the mob. This is a place where a quantity of black and white men and women, of infamous character reside, huddled promiscuously together in five or six small buildings. In a few minutes the inmates of these wretched huts were turned into the streets, and the windows of the buildings, and every article which the buildings contained destroyed and scattered to the four winds of Heaven.

Here by the peaceable interference of several citizens, the progress of the mob was arrested (as was supposed finally) every body, apparently, promising to disperse and go home.

An hour or two afterwards, two or three hundred again collected together and demolished the windows and all the furniture of 6 or 7 small negro houses of bad character on and near the corner of Columbia and Elm streets, in the part of the town commonly called the swamp. In the course of this attack a gun was fired from a window of one of the houses, and a young man by the name of Birney was severely shot in the hip and leg with large sized pigeon shot. The wound we believe, is not considered dangerous, though he was perforated with twenty odd shot.

ANOTHER MOB AT ST. LOUIS.

The Missouri Republican of the 23d ultimo, states, that the good order of that city was disturbed on the night of the 21st, by the riotous proceedings of a few disorderly men who about 10 o'clock "proceeded to the office of the St. Louis Observer, broke open the doors, upset the press, and cast the types into the street." The Republican expresses the belief that not more than fifteen or twenty persons took part in the outrage. One of the Aldermen of the city had made an attempt to interfere, but being unaided by any of the watch or city officers, was obliged to desist.—That paper adds: "We understand, at the time of writing this paragraph, from the Mayor, that he is determined to prosecute the leaders of the mob to the extent of his powers. We hope that he may do so. We trust that he will receive the countenance and support of every good citizen; that they will on this occasion, manifest a determination, as far as exemplary punishment can go, to put down this accursed spirit of mob law—that reckless and lawless men may be given to understand that they cannot at will destroy the property of any citizen who may chance to be obnoxious to them."

In conformity with his purpose, thus declared, the mayor was engaged on the following day, in the trial of certain persons charged with being concerned in the riot. The first person who was brought up for examination, (George Corwin) was acquitted; and the trial of the second (J. V. Harvey) was progressing, when the Republican was issued. The cause of offence which led to this outrage against the press and types of the Observer, ap-

pears to have been given in an article published in that paper—a review of Judge Lawless' charge in the grand jury of the county, shortly after the previous riot and burning in that city. This charge, we recollect, attracted in the Observer newspaper by name, and attributed its course upon certain existing questions, to one of the causes leading to the tumults and disturbances then under notice. It was natural that the other should reply to such an imputation, and in doing so, it is probable he did it with a warmth that brought him under the displeasure of a lawless mob. We know nothing about the merits of the controversy—but of all possible species of liberty or newspaper censorship, that of the mob is the very worst.

ORGANIZATION OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, UNDER THE LATE ACT OF CONGRESS.

The duties of the Department are divided, and distributed as follows, viz:

CONTRACT OFFICE.

To this office are assigned the duties of arranging the connections of the mails on all the mail routes in the United States, adjusting the speed of the mails, fixing on the frequency of their trips, and the mode of conveyance, making out advertisements for mail service, receiving the bids, preparing them for the action of the Postmaster General, preparing forms of contracts, sending them out and seeing to their execution, examining and preparing for decision all propositions for changes in the mail service, fixing on the location of distributing post offices, directing the course of distribution, providing and sending out mail bags and mail locks and keys, and performing all acts appertaining to post roads which are necessary to put the mails in motion, and regulate their conveyance, speed, and connexion.

This office is under the superintendence of S. R. Hoxie, Esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, to whom all proposals for mail service, and all letters relating to the making or changing of contracts and the schedules, to mail bags, locks and keys, and every thing else having reference to the duties of the office, should be directed.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE.

To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post offices, changes of site and names, appointment and removal of postmasters, as also the giving of instructions to postmasters, furnishing them with blanks, and the performance of all other acts necessary to prepare post offices for the reception and proper management and distribution of the mails.

This office is under the superintendence of ROBERT JOHNSTON, Esq., Second Assistant Postmaster General, to whom all letters relative to the subjects mentioned above, and all complaints against postmasters, should be directed.

INSPECTION OFFICE.

To this office is assigned the duty of seeing that all postmasters at the beginning and end of routes, and such others as may be directed by the Postmaster General, keep and return registers of the arrival and departure of the mails, according to law; of examining said registers, noting all delinquencies of contractors, and preparing them for the action of the Postmaster General; receiving and preparing for decision all special complaints against contractors; of seeing that all postmasters render their quarterly accounts according to law and the instructions of the Department, promptly reporting all delinquencies to the Appointment Office, and doing all other things which may be necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of their contract service on the part of contractors, and the prompt rendition of postmasters quarterly accounts.

This office is under the superintendence of DANIEL COLEMAN, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster General, to whom all mail registers, all letters complaining of, or reporting contractors, and all quarterly accounts of postmasters, shall be directed.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

In addition to the general superintendence of these offices, the Postmaster General receives to himself the special superintendence of the business connected with mail depredations; the payment by postmasters of the balances due from them; the bank accounts of the Department; the opening of dead letters and the disposition of the valuables found in them, and every other matter having relation to the administration of the Department not committed to his three Assistants.

All letters relative to losses in the mail, or mail depredations; all letters from postmasters enclosing certificates of deposit; all letters of banks having reference to their accounts, and all other letters in relation to any matter of thing appertaining to the Department, which is not assigned by law to the Auditor, or by regulation to one of the Assistants, should be addressed to the Postmaster General.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

The late law established the office of "Auditor of the Treasury, for the Post Office Department." To this office, the law assigns the duty of settling all accounts of the Post Office Department, whether of postmasters, contractors, or others.

CHARLES K. GARDNER, Esq., is the Auditor, and all accounts against or with the Post Office Department, (other than postmasters' quarterly accounts,) all letters in relation to accounts, all letters returning drafts on postmasters, and all other letters making claims of explanatory accounts, should be addressed to him.

The New-York Daily Advertiser says, that by the 1st of July, or at farthest the 1st of August, more than half the stores in the burnt district will be completed.



Charlotte:

Friday, August 26, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:
HUGH L. WHITE, for President.
JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President.

Whig Electoral Ticket!

- 1st District, ALFRED WESS, of Rutherford.
- 2d " Col. ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Wilkes.
- 3d " Wm. J. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg.
- 4th " JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
- 5th " JOHN L. LAMON, of Rockingham.
- 6th " JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.
- 7th " Hon. JOHN D. THOMAS, of Cumberland.
- 8th " Dr. JAMES B. SMITH, of Orange.
- 9th " CHARLES MARLY, of Wake.
- 10th " Dr. WILLIAM PERCY, of Franklin.
- 11th " Wm. W. CHURCH, of Bertie.
- 12th " JOHN L. BAILEY, of Pamlico.
- 13th " Gen. J. O. K. WILLIAMS, of Johnston.
- 14th " BENNETT COLMAN, of Lenoir.
- 15th " JEREMIAH FRANKLIN, of Duplin.

Election the 10th of November.

All Hall North Carolinians!

It is with pleasure we inform our readers that it is ascertained to a certainty that the Whig Candidate for Governor, Gen. Edward B. Dudley, is elected—by what majority we are unable to say, but we expect by at least 4000 votes. At this result every true friend to the State will be gratified indeed! If this result can be considered a fair test (which the Van Buren men are not willing to admit) it is easily ascertained how stands the vote of the State in the coming contest. It will not doubt be cast in favor of Judge White, in opposition to the Caucus-Democratic-Jackson-Van-Buren-Dick-Johnson candidate. The Whigs of North Carolina have cause for rejoicing at this victory—a victory as acceptable as unexpected. We say unexpected, because we have reason to believe that every possible exertion was made by the Van Buren men in the State and some out of it, to influence her vote in favor of R. D. Spaight, or why the rewards bestowed upon some of her citizens so short a time before the election. It was well known to the "powers that be" that the election was about to commence, and that to carry the vote of the State was important, in two respects, to aid in the elevation of the President's nominee, and this way, in some degree, account for the liberality to North Carolina. But she has nobly spurned the bribe!

Mr. Graham and Gen. Newland.

We stated in our last, that a "letter had been received, stating that Mr. Graham had beaten Gen. Newland in the Morganton district by a majority of 1500 votes." We are enabled this week nearly to confirm this statement. We have received returns from all the counties in the District except Macon, which gives Mr. Graham a majority of 1500 votes—Macon will not alter the vote more than 200—so that Mr. Graham will be re-elected by a majority of 1300. This may be considered a forcible reproof to our Van Buren Governor and the partisan majority in Congress—not to try to cheat the people out of their rights. What will Mr. Speaker Polk say to this result? He will not have another opportunity of rejecting evidence to cut Mr. Graham out of his seat to make room for a more pliant tool. The Whigs of this district have done well—have acted nobly—and should the election be carried to the House of Representatives, (which we hope may be avoided) the vote of North Carolina is fixed. The following is a statement of the vote in 1835 and 1836. It will enable our readers to see the difference and judge of the change.

Counties.	1835.	1836.	Durham.
Rutherford.	1225	500	194
Burke.	763	805	6
Durham.	609	852	4
Wayne.	925	463	2
Macon.	271	514	9
Yancey.	339	492	29
Total.	3733	3726	230

Counties.	1835.	1836.	Newland.
Rutherford.	1633	626	
Durham.	1083	716	
Burke.	1089	707	
Wayne.	890	430	
Macon.		116 maj.	
Total.	4095	2586	

Rail Road Meeting.—We find the following notice in the last Salisbury Carolinian. We hope the citizens of this county will feel sufficiently interested in the object to appoint Delegates to attend the meeting in Salisbury on the 10th of October next. While other States are progressing rapidly in every facility for transportation, North Carolina remains, as respects Internal Improvements, nearly as she was twenty years ago. Where are our Canals and Rail Roads, and echo answers, where?

RAIL-ROAD NOTICE.

We hereby invite the attendance of Delegates from the several counties interested in the subject to be brought before the People of Rowan county, on the 10th day of October next, to assist our citizens in coming to a safe and intelligent conclusion on the matters that are to be acted on.

JOHN GILES, J. JONES, F. BLATER, C. FAIRER, August 20, 1836.

The Next Legislature.

From returns received from 92 counties the Whigs have 56, and the Van Buren men have 31 members. There are 3 counties to be heard from, viz: Currituck, Haywood, and Macon, which send 3 Commons and 2 Senators—Haywood and Macon are no doubt against us, but we calculate on getting the Senator from Camden and Currituck, which will give us 58 members. This is highly gratifying, and although we deem such a result, we hardly calculated on it, knowing what strenuous efforts would be made by our opponents to concentrate Gen. Jackson's popularity on Mr. Van Buren during the canvass, for they well knew that he has no popularity apart from Gen. Jackson in North Carolina. As an evidence of this fact, we publish the following extract from the Carolina Watchman, relative to the election in Currituck county:

"We are informed that in Currituck county, one candidate came out openly on the merits of Martin Van Buren, made speeches in favor of him, and during the life of that hero, and praised him roundly. The stump—He received 100 votes out of 150. Others came out for Jackson—talking of the glory of the victory at New Orleans—the glory over the monster, &c. &c., carefully, however, avoiding any expression of favor for Van Buren. These were elected."

In making returns we have tried to keep all mistakes out of our table, so that none may be deceived—and as the Van Buren men hereabouts claim a majority of 4 or 6, we will thank them to point out where the errors are. And as we claim, according to our calculation, a majority, we are told by them of our claiming last year 18 or 20 of a majority, when in reality there was one against us; and according to this logic the Whigs must be in a minority this year!—Not so fast my masters! Last year party lines were not drawn so distinctly as they have been during this year—for every county with a few exceptions have had full tickets, and when the election has resulted in favor of either party from this circumstance, it is easily ascertained which will have a majority, and upon this ground our table must be correct. Should we finally succeed, however, in getting a majority in the Legislature, we shall rejoice at the prospect before us—the State will be disenthralled from the influence of Van Buren tactics and man-worship—the surplus revenue to be apportioned to this State received and appropriated to the best advantage—Internal Improvement and Free Schools liberally encouraged, and the affairs of the State materially benefited by the probability of success in the erection of one or more Rail Roads, and finally put a stop to the spirit of emigration that is fast depopulating North Carolina. Nothing of this kind can we expect from the Van Buren men—because they are opposed to the deposit bill—and because we understand some of them have expressed a determination not to appropriate a cent of the surplus, but to let it remain in the Treasury.

Since writing the above we understand Currituck and Haywood have elected Van Buren men.

We give below such returns as we have received since our last.

Election Returns.

BERTIE—3 Members.

A. W. Mahan, S. John Lee, T. H. Speller, C. All for Van Buren.

BADEN—1 Member.

Joseph Gillespie, W. elected.

BRUNSWICK—1 Member.

Dr. F. J. Hill, W. by a majority of 134 votes over J. Smith, V. B. Wm. Hanksin Sheriff.

CAMDEN—1 Member.

David Pritchard, W. elected.

CHATHAM—4 Members.

Wm. Albright, S. S. McCannahan, J. S. Gothis and R. C. Cotton—three for White, 1 for Van Buren. Mr. Cotton's seat will be contested as he beat only 9 votes. —Harman Sheriff.

CUMBERLAND—3 Members.

Duncan McCormick, S. Mr. M'C. is considered a Van Burenite, but stands pledged to vote for a White Senator, if Dudley is elected Governor. S. Hollingsworth, D. Jordan, Jr. C.—for V. B.

In this county, there is another cause of triumph. The leaders of the Van Buren party, particularly the Fayetteville Junta, used every effort to defeat the election of Col. McCormick to the Senate. They brought out, at different times, no less than three candidates to oppose him, and would have brought out a popular ex-member of Congress if he had not considered discretion the better part of valor, and declined. Finally, they run a gentleman of excellent private character, who was beaten nearly two to one. Col. McCormick, at all times during the canvass, as we understand, declared his determination to consider the election of Governor as his guide in voting for a Senator. Dudley's election being now certain, we have claimed Col. McCormick, in our recapitulation. —Observer.

DAVIDSON—3 Members.

J. L. Hargrave, S. Chas. Brummett, M. Pinckston, C.—all for White. J. M. Smith Sheriff.

DUPESSE—4 Members.

The whole Whig Ticket elected—Col. Joyner in the Senate, and Messrs. Matthews, Geo. and Moore, in the Commons.

HERTFORD—2 Members.

G. W. Montgomery, S. K. Rayner, C.—Whigs.

NORTHAMPTON—3 Members.

Wm. Moody, S. E. B. Gary, H. Falson, C.—all for White. —Feshion Sheriff.

PASQUOTANK—1 Member.

John B. Muse, W. J. A. Pool Sheriff.

RANDOLPH—3 Members.

M. Redding, S. M. Cox, W. B. Lane, C.—all for White.

ROBESON—2 Members.

Alex. Watson, O. K. Tolson—S. Van Buren—Neill McAlpin Sheriff.

WAKE—4 Members.

S. Whitaker, S. W. Gale, Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., N. G. Rand, C.—3 V. B. 1 W. —Burt Sheriff.

MONTGOMERY—3 Members.

Wm. Harris, Enoch Jordan, C.—both Whigs. Ebenezer Hearne Sheriff.

SUREY—4 Members.

W. P. Dobson, S. D. W. Courts, P. B. Roberts, Jas. Galloway, C.—all for Van Buren. Henry G. Hampton Sheriff.

RUTHERFORD—4 Members.

J. M'D. Carnes, S. W. J. T. Miller, Thos. Jefferson, J. H. Bedford, C.—all for White. —Wilkins Sheriff.

HAYWOOD.

Smith V. B. elected, C. all for Van Buren.

E. J. Erwin, Dr. R. P. Miller, E. P. Miller, C.—all Whigs.

YANCEY—1 Member.

Saml. Bird, V. B. elected.

KNOWLEDGE—1 Member.

Thos. Haskins, W. elected to be elected.

W. B. Haskins, C. elected.

PERQUIMONS—1 Member.

Wm. W. Haskins, W. elected to be elected.

MARTIN—2 Members.

Thos. Haskins, S. Raleigh Haskins, C.—for V. B.

MOORE—1 Member.

R. D. McNeill V. B. elected.

NEW HANOVER—3 Members.

L. H. Marsteller, S. John R. Walker, Charles Henry, C.—all for Van Buren.

RICHMOND—2 Members.

J. McAllister, Gen. Thomas C.—both for White.

ONSLOW—2 Members.

Two Van Buren men said to be elected.

RAMPSON—1 Member.

Three Van Buren men said to be elected.

GREENE—1 Member.

Thos. Haskins, V. B. elected.

TYRRELL—1 Member.

A Whig Commoner is elected in this County.

WILKES—2 Members.

Measrs. Horton and Petty, C.—Whigs. John L. Bryan Sheriff.

ASHE—1 Member.

A Van Buren Commoner elected.

BUNCOMBE—2 Members.

M. Patton, Col. John Clayton, C.—Whigs. W. Jones Sheriff.

CURRITUCK—1 Member.

The Van Buren Commoner said to be elected.

CAMDEN and CURRITUCK.

D. Lindsay V. B. said to be elected.

ROBESON and RICHMOND.

In this Senatorial District, Gen. Alfred Deane, W. is elected.

PERQUIMONS and PASQUOTANK.

Jesse Wilson, W. elected in this District.

CHOWAN and GATEWAY.

Cooper, V. B. elected in this District.

MOORE and MONTGOMERY.

John B. Kelly, W. elected in this District.

BEAUFORT and HYDE.

J. O'K. Williams, W. elected in this District.

RECAPITULATION.

LEGISLATURE. GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Whig.	V. Buren.	Dudley.	Spaight.
Anson.	3	1	1217	274
Ashe.	3	1	383	438
Buncombe.	3	1	1194	533
Burke.	3	1	1257	515
Bertie.	3	1	336	489
Bladen.	1	1	600	27
Brunswick.	1	1	359	123
Beaufort.	3	1	785	236
Cabarrus.	2	1	643	227
Columbus.	2	1	210	185
Carteret.	1	1	111	000
Caswell.	3	1	116	1067
Craven.	3	1	267	689
Chatham.	3	1	305	000
Cumberland.	1	1	800	500
Chowan.	1	1	155	000
Camden.	1	1	400	13
Currituck.	2	0	000	000
Duplin.	3	1	963	734
Davidson.	3	1	1297	69
Edgecombe.	3	1	75	1179
Franklin.	3	1	308	564
Granville.	4	1	977	301
Guilford.	3	1	1145	475
Gates.	3	1	800	000
Greene.	1	1	000	150
Hyde.	1	1	300	000
Halifax.	4	1	100	000
Hartford.	2	1	376	964
Haywood.	1	1	000	000
Iredell.	4	1	1283	926
Johnston.	3	1	364	679
Jones.	2	1	228	180
Lincoln.	3	1	698	1674
Lenoir.	3	1	198	389
Macon.	3	1	000	000
Morris.	3	1	342	505
Montgomery.	3	1	1051	93
Mecklenburg.	4	1	869	1095
Martin.	2	1	000	260
New Hanover.	3	1	294	706
Nash.	3	1	162	679
Norhampton.	3	1	592	241
Onslow.	3	1	000	267
Orange.	4	1	1237	1132
Pasquotank.	3	1	230	498
Person.	1	1	490	260
Pitt.	1	1	483	511
Perquimons.	1	1	000	000
Rowan.	4	1	1643	117
Rockingham.	3	1	300	835
Randolph.	3	1	1009	112
Robeson.	3	1	408	507
Richmond.	3	1	616	63
Rutherford.	4	1	1478	486
Sampson.	3	1	000	247
Surry.	3	1	000	158
Sokes.	3	1	298	806
Tyrrell.	1	1	000	000
Washington.	3	1	377	34
Warren.	3	1	92	673
Wayne.	3	1	150	716
Wake.	3	1	854	600
Yancey.	3	1	110	500
Total.	83	29,109	34,911	

*Senator of the District included.

A salute of 20 guns were fired on Tuesday night last, by the Whigs of this town, in honor of our victory in the election of Gen. Dudley.

Two new cases of Small Pox have been reported in Raleigh. The Commissioners have taken such measures as it is hoped will arrest its progress.

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS—complete.

Two Whig members of Congress out of three; twelve Whig State Senators out of sixteen. The V. Burenites owing to local causes, have obtained a majority of two in the popular branch of the Legislature—Whig majority on joint ballot, six—Judge Porter will of course be re-elected to the Senate.

KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Advertiser, the leading Van paper in that State, admits the election of the Whig Governor by a majority of twenty thousand votes. This settles Van's and Johnson's prospects in that State.

Alabama State Elections.—The Mobile Chronicle, of the 5th inst. reports the success of the entire White Ticket in Dallas, Montgomery, Wilcox, Perry, and Lowndes counties, and of the entire Van Buren Ticket in Baldwin and Clarke counties. In Monroe County, one Van Buren and one White Candidate elected. In the Senatorial District, composed of Clarke and Mon-

roe, Smith, the Van Buren Candidate is said to be elected by a majority of three votes. The changes in several of the above districts are favorable to White.

Glorious news from Texas—if true.

A letter from a highly respectable gentleman of Alexandria, Red River, dated July 10, states that intelligence had just been received there "that the Mexican forces had made an attempt to cross the Colorado, and were met by the Texans, and repulsed with the loss of upwards of 500 men killed, besides many wounded and taken prisoners. —N. Y. Star.

This news is said to be confirmed, by several individuals direct from that country. See the Opelousas Gazette.

In Virginia, the Van Buren party, knowing that to put Col. Johnson on their ticket would ensure its defeat, run Wm. Smith of Alabama, for the Vice President. He is not run in any other State. This seems to be a contradiction of their kind advice to us, to support Van Buren for President because as they say, we cannot elect Judge White. Surely they ought to practice what they preach.—Fay. Observer.

It is rumored that Mr. Van Buren feels very sure of his election. So much the more disgraceful, since it is not by the force of public service, nor by the weight of character, or influence of talent that he can be elected, but if successful he must be on the principle which actuated the conduct of Sir Robert Walpole, and by the corruption of men, long studied and practised upon.—Albany Dai. Adv.

The friends of Van Buren quote from Holland's biography, to show that he was in favor of the war in 1812. We quote from the proceedings of the caucus of which he was a member, to show that he was opposed to it. Which is to be believed? Holland's assertions, or Van Buren's acts? Are both true? If so, it only shows that Van was on both sides of this question, as he has been of every other important subject, just as his interest dictated. Is such a man fit to be trusted? —Lynch. Vir.

Sporting.—A gentleman communicates the following phenomenon to the editors of the Georgetown Union for the speculation of the curious and inquisitive. He says:—Camden Journal.

"On the 3d inst. a deer was shot and killed by my neighbor, W. C. Bellum, Esq. and out of the liver of the animal was taken a piece of wood about one and a half inches in length, and perhaps the fourth of an inch in diameter. The piece of wood, I think, is of oak—judging from the grain or texture—is black on the interior and in a perfect state of preservation; and from the appearance of the liver, which was healthy and sound, I should infer that the piece of wood had been lodged there a long time."

One hundred and nineteen new companies have been started in London within the past year. Of these, forty-one are trading companies; thirty-five rail way, and forty-three miscellaneous. The total amount of capital, £56,845,000.

GREAT FRAUD AND FAILURE.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, AND S. Great Failure at Buffalo.—The news of the failure of Benjamin Rathbun, at Buffalo, which was received this morning, caused a very unusual sensation in Wall street. His affairs have for months past been the subject of much speculation, and his notes endorsed by some ten or twelve of the best names in that city, have been crowded upon the market at the enormous discount of three or four per cent. a month. They have served for the quotations of some of our neighbors in giving the condition of the money market. The credit of every body in Buffalo of course became deeply implicated, and it was said repeatedly that, if Rathbun failed, all Buffalo must fail.

Mr. Rathbun's business was enormously extended. In addition to large operations in real estate, in which he was constantly engaged, he was a contractor for erecting the great hotel, and many other buildings. In this line he had shops and establishments of his own for making bricks, and furnishing and working all sorts of materials for building. He had no less than four stores kept in his own name, three of which were one hundred and fifty feet deep, filled with valuable merchandise. He owned the line of stages from Buffalo to Batavia, and in fact almost all the lines running out of that city, and for this and other purposes owned six hundred horses. He employed twenty-eight clerks, and two thousand other persons in the various departments of his operations. His skill and enterprise, sustained by a large number of well known fortunate speculations, gave him a reputation for talents and wealth, by which, until now, he has been able to carry on these diversified and almost limitless operations. But he has failed at last. From statements which are as good as facts as had in such a case, we are led to hope that the consequences will not be ruin on so broad a scale as had been anticipated, if indeed there is any ruin at all. At any rate, it does not appear that the citizens of Buffalo are likely to lose to any considerable extent. Mr. Rathbun, we understand, represented the whole amount of his debts at a million and a half of dollars, and on more than a million of his paper he acknowledged that he had forged the names of rich neighbors. On a particular occasion he procured L. E. Allen and eleven others to endorse three of his notes for 3,000 dollars each. The transaction was generally known in Buffalo. These notes, with the endorsements thereon, he multiplied at his pleasure, and the forgeries passed unsuspected, as, whenever a forged note was mentioned, it was taken for one of the well-known and genuine notes. This forged paper was sold in Wall street, in Canada, and wherever a market could be found for it.

To pay the million and a half of responsibility, Mr. Rathbun exhibits a list of property which he has conveyed to assignees, valued at two millions and a half. Other persons value the list at two millions, or something under. If these statements are near the truth, it is to be hoped that the affair will not in the end prove seriously injurious to any one. Rathbun and a brother who is charged with having executed the forgeries, have fled to Canada.

GENERAL RESCUE.

The Boston Advertiser publishes an article, written by a man from Ohio, describing a singular encounter between Genl. Boynton of Ohio and the Michigan Governor of Michigan. The writer was a witness of the scene which took place at Detroit. It appears that a conversation arose relative to the boundary line and the admission of Abolitionists within the Union. Offended at some remarks that Gen. B. inadvertently dropped while dining at the American Hotel, the Governor seized the carving knife and made an attempt to hurt him. Gen. B. saw his movement in time to ward off the blow, and reached the knife from him—threw him to the floor, put his foot on him and tore his coat to pieces—then threw him into the street, seized a loaded horsewhip and gave him a severe flogging, which the writer remarks, "soon cooled his ire." Governor Mason must have had a lesson, which will teach him to be careful in future how he attempts to enforce his arguments by means of the carving-knife. If his conduct was as represented, he has shown himself unworthy of the station he occupies. He should forthwith be degraded from his office of Governor and appointed head waiter at the American Hotel. He must be better qualified to flourish a carving knife than to preside over the administration of the State.—Boston Atlas.

We are requested to state by Mr. Swain, of

Sketch of Santa Anna. Some particulars of this personage, which we have derived from gentlemen intimately acquainted with him, may be interesting to the public. Santa Anna is about 42 years of age, and was born in the city of Vera Cruz. His father was a Spaniard of old Spain, of respectable standing, though poor; his mother was a Mexican. He received a common education, and at the age of 13 or 14, was taken into the military family of the then Intendant of Vera Cruz, Gen. Davilla, who took a great fancy to him and brought him up. He remained with Gen. D. until about the year 1820. While with Davilla, he was made a Major, and when installed he took the honors very coolly, and on some of his friends congratulating him, he said, "Si mi niera dice quisiera estar algo mas." [If you were to make me a God, I should desire to be something greater.] This trait developed at an early period of his life, indicated the existence of that vaulting ambition which has ever since characterized his life.

After serving the Spanish Royal cause until after 1821, he left Vera Cruz, turned against his old master and benefactor, and placed himself at the head of some irregular troops which he raised on the sea coast, near Vera Cruz, drove Davilla into the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and after having been repulsed again entered at a subsequent period, and got entire possession of the city, expelling therefrom the old Spanish troops, and reducing the power of the mother country in Mexico to the walls of the castle.

Subsequent to this, Davilla is said to have obtained an interview with Santa Anna, and told him he was destined to act a prominent part in the history of his country, and now, says he, I will give you some advice—"Siempre vacila collos mucho." (always go with the strongest party.) He always tied up to this motto until he raised the grito (or cry) in other words, took up the cudgel for the friars and church. He then overturned the federal government and established a central despotism, of which the priests and the military were the two privileged orders. His life has been from the first of the most romantic kind, constantly in revolutions, constantly victorious, until the last fatal encounter.

His manners are extremely affable; he is full of anecdote and humor, and makes himself exceedingly fascinating and agreeable to all who come into his company; he is about five feet ten, rather spare, has a moderately high forehead, with black hair, short black whiskers, without mustaches, and an eye large, black, and expressive of a lurking devil in his look; he is a man of mental and dignified deportment, but of a disposition perfectly heartless, but has never evinced a savageness of character, except in the manner in which he has been implicated in Texas. He married a Spanish lady of property, a native of Alvarado, and through that marriage obtained the first part of his wealth called Manga de Clavo, six leagues from Vera Cruz. He has three fine children, not yet young.

The following striking episode of Santa Anna illustrates his peculiar character and management: During the revolution of 1832, when he was shut up in Orizaba, and surrounded by the Government troops, and reduced to the utmost straits for the want of money and provisions, having a very small force, there had been in consequence of the siege and firing every day through the streets, no more for several weeks. He had no money, and his own life was in jeopardy, and he upon the following expedient to get it: he took possession of one of the Convents, got hold of the wardrobe of the friars, dressed his officers and some of the soldiers in it, and early in the morning had the bells rung for mass. People delighted at having again an opportunity of saluting the Supreme Being, flocked to the church where he was, and after the Mass was pretty well filled, his Friars showed their side arms and bayonets from beneath their cowls and closed the doors upon the assembled multitude. At this unexpected development there was a tremendous shrieking, when one of his officers accended the pulpit and told the people that he wanted \$10,000 and must have it. He finally suc-

ceeded in getting the \$10,000, which he distributed among his followers. In the other example of Orizaba, Santa Anna and his officers were besieged by General Almonte who was in command of the Government troops. Santa Anna was in a moment surrounded by a small detachment of Government officers and sought to escape himself, took the women saints out of the church and placed them in carriages, dressed in uniforms, on the breastwork. Almonte, alarmed on the morning at this apparent holdness, began to fire away at the women images, thinking them to be flesh and blood, it was not until after some of the officers who were not in the secret had implored Santa Anna to prevent this desecration that the firing ceased.

Similar facts are related of Santa Anna. We have not room at present to say more than there is no man who has killed the more he has that is no little understood. In short, he is all things to all men. He never was out of Mexico, and the likeness exhibited of him in this city bears no resemblance of him.—N. Y. Star.

Sketch of the Doctor.—Some years since, a physician was called to a young woman very sick. After a careful examination, he left two kinds of powder to be given to her alternatively. One of the powders contained opium, and when administered, produced quiet to the patient. The next powder was somewhat nauseating, and the patient was less quiet under its operation. A convention of the women in the neighborhood was held, and addressed by one of their number in this wise: You see just how it is; the doctor must have a living, and must get it by his trade, one kind of powder makes her better, the other makes her worse. If he only gave her the bad kind, he would soon kill her, and the good alone would soon cure her; so that, in either case, he would have but a small bill; that is why he gives two kinds. Now let us act according to common sense, in disregard of the doctor's orders, whose interest it is to keep her along; let us give her only the good powder. This proposition was well received, and, after an amendment at the suggestion of another, who proposed giving two of the good powders at a time, was adopted. The patient was easy, and slept quietly under the operation; but she never awoke.—Bangor Advertiser.

Another Good 'Un. Mrs. A. is constantly extolling her infant prodigy of a son, as she is pleased to term a port lad of eight. The other night she gave a large party, and of course her young master was brought in, in order to show off his accomplishments. After various demonstrations of his superior shrewdness, the delectable mother asked him if he could not fancy them with a command?

Yes ma, was the rejoinder, and looking at her she gave the following—Why are you like a lemon ma?

I don't know, my dear, she replied, at the same time glancing her eyes among her guests to secure attention to what was passing—why am I?

Dye give it up! Because Uncle Tom squeezes you as hard!

The Ladies blushed—the gentlemen looked grave—papa scowled—mama was confounded—and the prodigy was exiled from the parlor, to expiate a fault of which he was utterly unconscious.—London Paper.

New Stock. THE SUBSCRIBER intends leaving in a day or two for New York, and shall purchase for this market, a very Large and General Assortment of GOODS; comprising all the leading articles usually kept for the Country Trade; all of which will be sold for Cash, or on Credit, at very low prices. He hopes his former customers and friends, will call and examine for themselves.

Cash will be given for Cotton and liberal prices paid. Now on Hand and for Sale, 40,000 LBS. Superior Bacon, all Sides, 1,000 pieces heavy Hemp Baggins, 107 Hds. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars, 50 Casks Thomaston Lard, 10 Bbls. Linseed Oil, 100 Bags White Lead, No. 1, 25 Casks Bale Rope, 25 Bags Rice, 20 Bags Rio Coffee, 20 Bales Window Glass, 2 Bbls. Spts. Turpentine, 1 Bbl. Putty.

AUGUSTUS P. LACOSTE. Charon, July 29, 1836. Charlotte Bakery. THE subscriber has taken this method to inform the public in general, that he is now ready to carry on the above business in all its branches; he will furnish Crackers of all sorts, Butter Biscuits, Sugar Cakes, do. Jumbles, Ginger Bread, and Ginger Nuts. The whole of these cakes will keep for twelve months. Tea Baked every evening at 5 o'clock.—Hot light BREAD every morning at 7 o'clock. All of which can be had as cheap as any imported. Orders for Parties will be punctually attended to when proper notice given. F. C. JOULAIN. Charlotte, August 3, 1836. N. B. The highest price will be given for Butter and Eggs.

FOR SALE. AT PUBLIC AUCTION. I WILL sell, at the request of our August Court, that valuable House and Lot, on Main Street, immediately opposite Dr. Boyd's Hotel. It was an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. The Terms of Sale will be cash, and the balance payable in cash, or in years—the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security. BEN. COHE. July 14, 1836.

House and Lot for Sale. THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the South West, offers for sale his House and Lot in the Town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and well. I will also sell so much of my household furniture as I shall not need, a few pieces of new cabinet work of first quality, and 10 or 12 sets of new bedsteads, all of which may be seen, and terms known by calling on the subscriber at his residence. JOSEPH P. FRITCHARD. July 6, 1836.

A HEAVY STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c. THE subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, MEDICINES, Paints, Dye Stuff, &c. &c. All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which shall receive strict attention. N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct. C. J. O. Brick Row, next Hay Mount. Fayetteville, N. C. June 24, 1836. E. L. WINSLOW, WARREN WINSLOW, NOTT & STARR, STARK & PEARCE, YARBROUGH & RAY.

BEEF! BEEF!! Competition is the life of Trade. THE subscriber takes this method of informing his former customers in Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has been for six weeks past, and is now furnishing the Charlotte Market with good fresh Beef, and expects to do so throughout this season, as he has done heretofore on every Tuesday and Friday morning. He therefore flatters himself, if health permits, that he will be as punctual as formerly, and therefore solicits the continuance and patronage of his former friends, &c. July 11, 1836. ISAAC CAMPBELL.

410 PACKAGES OF Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation! WE are now receiving and opening, a very large and splendid assortment of American, British, and India Goods,

purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, for CASH, and also before the late advances. However, our customers will see that our prices are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with great care. Below we give the names of a few of our Goods: Sup. Fine Blue and Black CLOTH, Sup. do. Adelaide (West of England) Sup. Black French CASSIMERES, do. Cinnamon Drab. A splendid assortment of Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear, Ribbed buckskin Casimere, assorted colors, do. Linen Drill, (a new article.) A fine assortment of Summer VESTINGS, A fancy selection of fancy goods for ladies, A splendid sort of rich rib. Silks, latest style Gros de Rhine, Col'd. Silk Ballyettes, fine article, Painted Swiss Mullins, very handsome, A great variety of English and French Painted Mullins, French Calico, 200 pieces of Calico, and from 10 cts. to 40 cts. per yard, a variety of new patterns, A great variety of French Ginghams, and. col. A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made of sewing Silk, new article, Linen Hdkts, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens, Gloves, and. Ladies silk-rib'd Hosiery, Black do. Blood Lace Veils, Thread Lace, Inserting Mullin, Edging and Inserting, Plain Silks for Ladies Dresses, new style, Ladies' Cravats, and. We have, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

BONNETS & HATS, Young's AXES, best quality, GROCERIES, Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars, Wine, Molasses, Salt, Tea, (Imperial, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black,) &c. A good assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Brills, Blis, Martingales, Rifle and Shot Guns, different qualities. All the above articles we will sell as low as any other Merchants in town. We wish the people to call and examine our Stock of Goods. Also, some prime Bacon. A liberal discount to those who buy for CASH. SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD. April 1, 1836. Just received, 7,000 lbs. Porto Rico SUGAR, for Cash, Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

For Rent. THIS shop formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Harris, convenient to the Courthouse. Apply to the Subscrib. June 2. A Miller Wanted. THE subscriber wishes to hire a hand to attend at a Mill; one of his experience would be preferred. Apply to the Subscrib. R. D. W. ALEXANDER. Charlotte, June 23, 1836.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS. THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE, STOMACHIC BY HEPATICA, derived by chemical analysis and synthesis of several proximate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the Spleen and in Jaundice. Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills, Are the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excrement function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachic and Hepatica," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease. Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates. Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 120 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphy, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen. JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS. Jan. 1, 1836.

An Apprentice TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country preferred.

Notice of Washington. Agent to receive the contributions of the Citizens of Washington County, towards the erection of the Washington National Monument to the Memory of Washington, respectfully informs the People of the County that they will be called upon in a short time, either by himself or his authorized agents, for such sums as they may think proper to contribute to the object. No individual will be allowed to give more than was due for on his or her own account, but any smaller sum will be received; hands of families, however, will have the privilege of giving what they please on account of all the members of their households. The names of all the contributors will be carefully registered in a book, which book will be sent to Washington City, to be deposited with others, in the Monument, to be preserved to future ages. JOS. McCOMMAUGHY, Secy. June 17, 1836.

NEGROES WANTED. I WISH to purchase a large number of young Negroes from 12 to 30 years of age. The highest prices in CASH will be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel. July 1, 1836. GREEN HUIE.

NEW GOODS. THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some Fine & Fashionable Articles, which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The goods are Gold and Silver Patent Lovers, Lappins, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES, Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do. Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE, Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles Frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and azure,) to suit all ages and sights, GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies. IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, viz: Britannia-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candelsticks, Souffles and Trays, Plated Cutlery, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Souff Boxes, Perfection Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c. The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers. THOMAS TROTTER. Charlotte, November, 1835. 70-45

A Splendid Line of HACKS, FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Lenoirburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Railroad for Norfolk; by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Railroad; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connection with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern. Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for SLEEP.

The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only SEVEN DOLLARS. All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile. Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to enter in Salisbury only. All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners. WILLIS MORING, JOSEPH L. MORING. April 11, 1835.

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to \$10 50, as follows: From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . . 97 Blakely to Petersburg, Rail Road Fare, 3 Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 1 Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 3 Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, . . . 3 The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars. Revolutionary Pension Blanks for sale.